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The following pages are made up largely from the records of the Haverhill town clerk for the year 1809, with the exception of certain resolutions passed at a special town meeting in the summer of 1812, which are given as a sort of supplement to the somewhat elaborate resolutions passed at the annual town meeting three years earlier. Those were strenuous times one hundred years ago, and "the little republics" of that day felt it their duty to give voice and opinion, not only on matters local, but also state and national. The brief records of the town meetings of that time give more than a glimpse at the social and political conditions then prevailing. Taxation then, as now, was a burning question, and the fathers had methods of their own of distributing its burdens. It is not certain that their descendants have improved on those methods. The inventory appended to the account of the town meeting merits careful study for its painstaking detail, a detail which might with profit be followed in these latter years.

WILLIAM F. WHITCHER.

One hundred years ago Haverhill had arrived at the distinction, which it maintained for many years thereafter, of being—with the possible exception of Hanover—the chief town in Grafton County in influence, both social and political. It was the center for county affairs, Plymouth being but a minor half shire town, and among its citizens were a larger number proportionally of professionally trained men and of large influence in the affairs of the State than in any other town in Northern New Hampshire. The more important courts of the county were held at the Haverhill court house. The Academy was a flourishing educational institution, and the town was divided into two parishes, each with its meeting house, one at Ladd Street and the other at Horse Meadow, and the custom of raising at least a part of the salary of its ministers had not been abandoned. No town house or town hall had as yet been constructed, and the town meetings, which were great occasions, were held alternately at the two meeting houses.

The annual meeting of 1809 was held March 14 in the north parish meeting house, located at the southerly end of Horse Meadow street, in what is now the westerly part of the Horse Meadow cemetery, and which, after it was abandoned as a place of worship, was owned and used as a barn by the late Lafayette Morse, until it was torn down some forty or more years ago. Party feeling was as strong if not indeed stronger a century ago than now, and the Federalists outnumbered their Democratic opponents about three to one. At the previous November election the Federalist candidates for presidential electors received 135 votes and the Democratic candidates 59. At the March election the Federalist

preponderance was still stronger, that staunch old Federalist, Jeremiah Smith, receiving 123 votes for governor, to 47 for John Langdon, his Democratic rival.

The town officers chosen at this meeting indicate that William L. Marcy of New York did not originate the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," since none but orthodox Federalists were given the offices of importance. The voters of Haverhill then made their own choice of officers, too, and did not leave it, as in these degenerate latter days, for the selectmen to appoint. The officers chosen were : ¹

Moderator, Stephen P. Webster.

Town Clerk, Ephraim Kingsbury.

Selectmen, John Kimball, Michael Johnston, Richard Gookins.

¹ These town officers were the leading citizens. Stephen P. Webster, moderator and representative to the General Court, was a graduate of Harvard college, who came to Haverhill to become preceptor of the Academy in 1800 or 1801. He became clerk of the courts for Grafton County in 1805 and held this position for thirty years. A man of culture, of unimpeachable character, of charming manners, he was naturally a leader among the Federalists of his time. It was his hand, doubtless, which penned the Embargo resolutions adopted by the town in 1809. Aside from his office of clerk of court, he was for a dozen years moderator, selectman, six times representative to the General Court, and member of the Governor's Council in 1829. Ephraim Kingsbury, town clerk, was also at one time preceptor of the Academy, was a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1797, read law and was admitted to practice, but does not seem to have engaged in active practice while a resident of Haverhill. He removed from town in 1834 and died in New York in 1855. He was for several years register of deeds for Grafton County, and his records as register, as well as those in the town clerk's books, are models of neatness and penmanship. John Kimball, eldest son of Amos, selectman and treasurer, one of the

Representative to the General Court, Stephen P. Webster.
Treasurer, John Kimball.

Collector of Taxes, Capt. Stephen Morse, who was to have 3 per cent. of the total tax for collection.

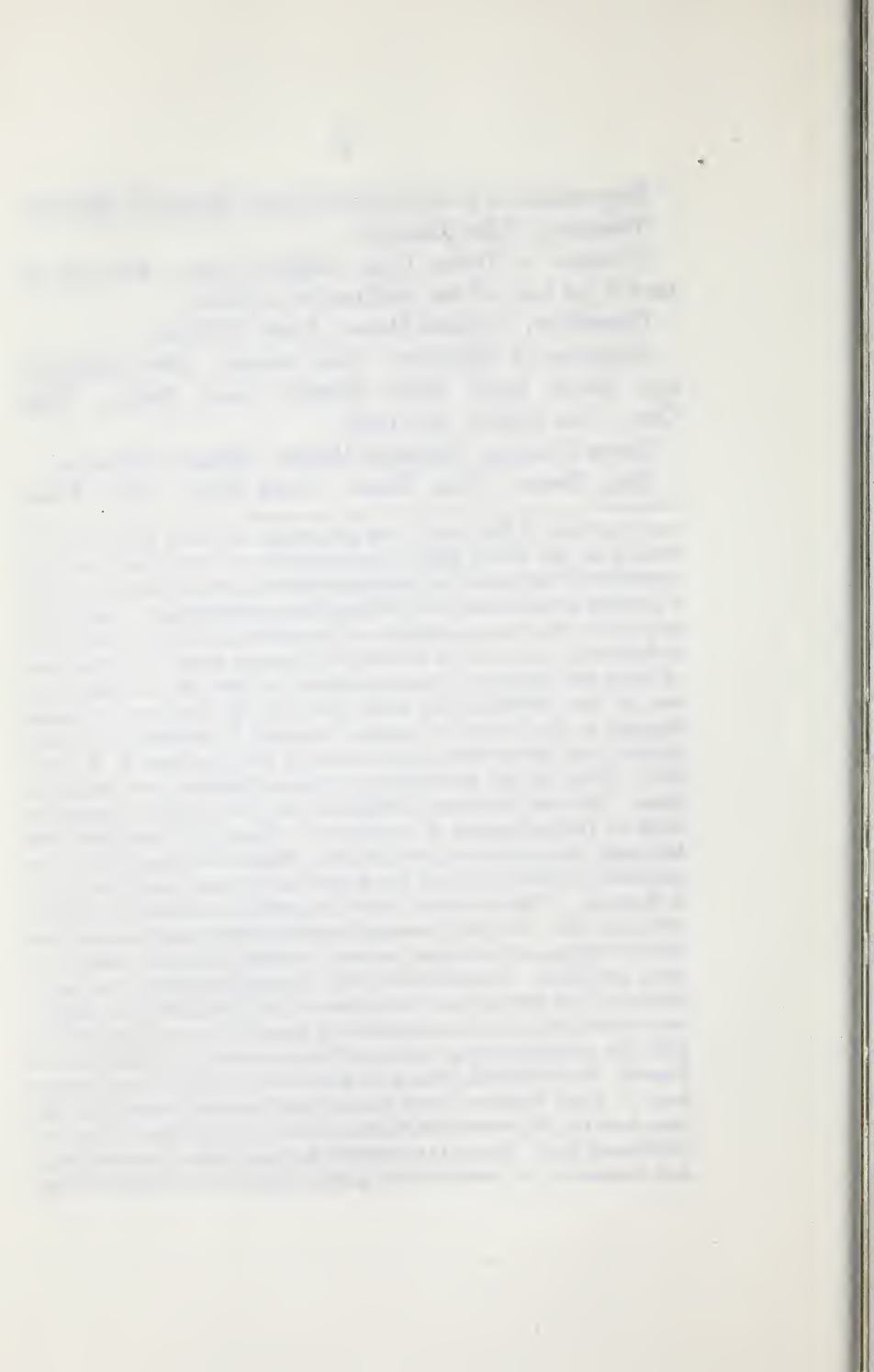
Constables, Stephen Morse, Jacob Williams.

Surveyors of Highways, John Nelson, John Montgomery, Moody Ladd, David Merrill, Jacob Bayley, John Carr, John Jeffers, Asa Ladd.

Fence Viewers, Nathaniel Merrill, Michael Johnston.

Hog Reeves, John Nelson, Noah Davis, John Pike,

early settlers of the town, was prominent in town affairs, was a deacon in the North Parish church, colonel in the state militia, represented the town in the General Court several times, and was a member of the board of selectmen for sixteen years. One of his sons, John, Jr., was a graduate of Dartmouth, a lawyer prominent in Vermont courts and in public life for many years. Another son of John was Dudley C., who was active in town affairs during the war of the rebellion, but after the sale of his farm at Horse Meadow to the County of Grafton, removed to Newbury, Vt., purchasing the Oxbow farm, now owned by his grandson, F. E. Kimball. None of the descendants of John Kimball now reside in town. Michael Johnston, eldest son of Col. Charles Johnston, lived on the homestead of his father at Haverhill Corner and was for many years active in town affairs. None of the family are now residents of Haverhill, and the homestead is now owned by Jesse R. Squires. Richard Gookin, born in Boston in 1769, came to Haverhill in 1799. He first introduced wool carding machines into the United States, and obtained several patents for improvements on these machines. In connection with his brother Samuel, he manufactured the first of these machines in the United States, and removed the business of manufacturing from Boston to Haverhill in 1799, the machines being sold in all parts of the United States and Canada. With Obadiah Swasey he was owner of the famous "Fisher farm." Capt. Stephen Morse, tax collector, constable and tything-man, born in 1757, came from Massachusetts near the close of the Revolutionary War. He was tax collector for many years, a model one, and because of his persistence in gathering in the last dollar of the



John Lawrence, Joseph Morse, John S. Sanborn, Adams True, Timothy B. Bayley.

Surveyors of Lumber, Timothy B. Bayley, Richard Gookins, John True.

Tythingman, Capt. Stephen Morse.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, Samuel Brooks.

Sealer of Leather, Richard Gookins.

The sum of \$300 was voted to be raised for town expenses; \$300 for schools; \$200 "to hire preaching" and \$800 for highways and bridges, two-thirds to be paid in labor at 8c. per hour and one-third in money to be expended at the discretion of the selectmen.

The voters of Haverhill, however, did not consider their work accomplished with the transaction of the regular rou-

taxes was known as "Pincher Morse." The surveyors of highways, fence viewers and hog reeves were also for the most part leading citizens. One hundred years ago these were regarded as important offices. John Nelson was a lawyer, a graduate of Dartmouth in the same class with Daniel Webster, but did not deem it beneath his dignity to serve as highway surveyor and hog reeve. He was a lawyer of marked ability and ranked high at the Grafton County bar. John Montgomery, born in 1764, of Scotch ancestry, came to Haverhill from Andover, Mass., about 1793. He was one of the pioneer merchants at the Brook, and his house is still standing, the residence of J. LeRoy Bell. He was moderator as early as 1796, and in 1809 his name heads the list of taxpayers, his tax being \$100.20. He represented Haverhill in the legislature, and during the war of 1812 was Brigadier General of the New Hampshire militia stationed at Portsmouth for the defence of the harbor. One of his granddaughters was the mother of Governor Frank W. Rollins. Moody Ladd was a son of Judge Ezekiel Ladd of Ladd Street, as was also Asa Ladd. David Merrill came to Haverhill in 1804 and settled on a tract of land north of Pool Brook, which was afterwards the town farm. One of his sons was the late Schuyler Merrill and the late Chester M. Carleton was one of his

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the car was the cold. It was a
 sharp, biting cold that seemed to seep
 into my bones. I shivered as I pulled
 my coat tighter around me. The wind
 whistled through the trees, carrying
 with it the scent of pine and frost.
 I took a deep breath, trying to
 warm myself. The air was crisp and
 clean, a welcome change from the
 stuffy warmth of the car. I looked
 around, taking in the winter scene.
 The snow was a thick blanket, covering
 everything in a soft, white layer. The
 trees stood like silent sentinels, their
 branches heavy with snow. In the
 distance, a small village was visible,
 its houses and chimneys peeking
 through the trees. The scene was
 peaceful and serene, a perfect
 winter wonderland. I smiled, feeling
 a sense of calm wash over me. This
 was exactly what I needed. A quiet
 place to think and reflect. I turned
 back towards the car, ready to get
 out again. The cold was still there,
 but it no longer felt like an enemy.
 It was just a part of the beauty of
 the season. I took another deep
 breath, savoring the cold air. The
 world was so quiet, so still. It was
 like a blank canvas, waiting for me
 to paint my thoughts upon it. I
 closed my eyes for a moment, letting
 the cold embrace me. When I opened
 them again, the world was still there,
 but it felt different. More alive. More
 real. I smiled again, feeling a sense
 of peace that I had never felt before.

The second thing I noticed was the
 silence. It was a deep, profound
 silence that seemed to fill the entire
 world. There was no sound of cars or
 people, no noise of the city. Just the
 soft rustle of snow and the occasional
 creak of a branch. I stood still, trying
 to absorb the silence. It was a strange
 feeling, at once comforting and
 unsettling. I had never experienced
 such a complete silence before. It was
 like being in a bubble, cut off from the
 rest of the world. I took a step
 forward, feeling the snow under my
 feet. The sound was so soft, so gentle,
 it was like a whisper. I smiled, feeling
 a sense of wonder. The world was so
 quiet, so still. It was like a dream.
 I took another step, feeling the cold
 air on my face. The silence was so
 deep, so profound, it was like a
 blanket. I closed my eyes for a
 moment, letting the silence embrace me.
 When I opened them again, the world
 was still there, but it felt different.
 More alive. More real. I smiled
 again, feeling a sense of peace that I
 had never felt before. The silence was
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 had never felt before.

tine business of a March town meeting. The 14th Article of the Warrant read :

“To express by vote or resolutions the opinion of the town upon the alarming condition of public affairs.”

The Jefferson Administration had just closed. The famous Embargo Act had been in force, and its effects upon New England industries and commerce were being realized to their fullest extent. The new Madison Administration was not popular.

John Nelson, George Woodward and Nathaniel Merrill were appointed a committee to take into consideration this 14th article, and before the meeting dissolved reported resolutions, evidently carefully prepared beforehand, which were adopted, and the selectmen were ordered to get them printed in the Coos Courier.

The resolutions were :

“*Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting that the present situation of our country, both in its internal and external re-

grandsons. John Carr came to Haverhill from Newburyport, Mass., prior to 1800. Joshua Carr, “the poet of Brier Hill,” was one of his sons, and the late John E. Carr was a grandson. John Jeffers was one of three brothers who had just settled in the eastern part of the town near Coventry line, in a section which came to be known as the Jeffers Neighborhood. Major Nathaniel Merrill, born Haverhill, Mass., 1754, was one of the early settlers, and took up his land on the plain to the north of North Haverhill village, the farm now owned by Wilbur F. Eastman. He was a man of large influence, public spirited, held at various times all the official positions within the gift of his fellow citizens, and did not, in 1809, deem it beneath his dignity to accept the office of fence viewer. He married Sarah Hazen, daughter of John Hazen, one of the proprietors. They had twelve children, one son who died in early life and eleven daughters. Of the latter, Sally married Aaron Hibbard of Bath, Elizabeth married Moses Swasey, Charlotte married Isaac Pearson, Polly married Nathaniel Runnells, Nancy married Oba-

1842 and 1843. The following are the names of the

persons who were present at the meeting on the 1st of

March 1842. The names of the persons who were present

at the meeting on the 1st of March 1843 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1844 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1845 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1846 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1847 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1848 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1849 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1850 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1851 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1852 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1853 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1854 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1855 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1856 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1857 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

meeting on the 1st of March 1858 are as follows:

The names of the persons who were present at the

lations, is truly interesting and alarming, and furnishes an extraordinary occasion for the expression of public opinion.

Resolved, That we hold it an essential and established right, secured both by our National and State Constitutions, and on great and Extraordinary Conjunctions, the solemn duty of the people peaceably to assemble and express their sentiments and consult together for the common good. While the citizens now assembled claim this right and vindicate this truth, they disclaim the principle of resistance to any *constitutional* law of their country. They claim merely the right to express their solemn and dispassionate opinion of the measures of their rulers, and to bring their complaints before them, believing that, elevated to power for the benefit of the people, and accountable to them for the correctness of their conduct in office, they will be inclined to respect the opinions and listen to the complaints of their constituents.

diah Swasey, Lucinda married Abner Bailey of Newbury, Ruth married James Morse, and her twin sister Hannah married John Page, Jr. Major Merrill moved to Piermont in 1816 and died there in 1825. Noah Davis, hog reeve, born in Connecticut about 1787, came to Haverhill from Hanover, and engaged in selling drugs and medicines and dry goods until 1825, when he removed to Albion, N. Y. He built the house later owned by the late George W. Chapman. His eldest son, Noah, born in Haverhill, 1818, became known as one of the leading jurists of the country, and was one of the judges at the trial of William M. Tweed, the famous Tammany boss and leader. Samuel Brooks came to Haverhill from Worcester, Mass., about the close of the Revolutionary War, and opened a store at the Corner, and was the owner of an oil mill at the Brook. He was active in town affairs, was town clerk, selectman, represented the town in the legislature, and was for several years register of deeds for Grafton County. Haverhill certainly had in 1809 an able set of town officers. In point of ability and influence the comparison with any one of the hundred years since is a favorable one.

Resolved, That we, the citizens now assembled, cherish national independence as the first and greatest of national blessings; that we cherish the principles of the American Revolution which established that independence; that we revere and cherish the Constitution of this State and of the United States whereby our Independence, our Rights and our Liberties were guaranteed; that among the great and leading objects of the Revolution and of these Constitutions were the rights of Commerce under the protection of Government, and the security of persons and property under the protection of the Civil Courts and the laws of the land.

Resolved, That we have viewed with deep regret and concern the total destruction of our foreign, and the increasing embarrassments imposed upon our domestic commerce by certain laws of the United States called the Embargo laws; nor are our anxiety and concern in any way diminished by the extraordinary measures in which the same laws have been enforced. Indeed, the *late law* enforcing the Embargo has called forth our astonishment and surprise. We have been anxious for the safety of our Public Rights and Liberties. We have feared that the Constitution of our Country has been violated. For, considering the prominent features and provisions of the said laws, we have not been able consistently to reconcile them with that charter of our public rights and privileges which declares among our inherent and essential rights, that of "acquiring property and possessing property and, in a word, of seeking and obtaining happiness"—which says that "in all controversies concerning property the parties have a right to a trial by a jury, and this method of procedure shall be held sacred," that "every subject hath a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses,

his papers and all his possessions," and that every subject of this state is entitled to a certain remedy by having recurrence to the laws, for all injuries he may receive in his person, his property or his character ; to obtain right and justice freely without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without any denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Resolved, That we are ready to expose ourselves to any hazard and to meet any sacrifices of life or fortune to preserve the peace, safety, honor and liberties of our Country whenever they shall be in danger.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the citizens now assembled the *Embargo Policy* adopted and persevered in by the late Administration has not consulted the dignity nor interest of the Nation, nor have the immense sacrifices and losses thereby imposed upon the people been called for by the safety, honor or independence of the United States.

Resolved, That we do not consider the late act entitled "An Act to interdict the Commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," calculated to effectually relieve us from the sufferings produced by the Embargo ; that in our opinion it is designed only as a partial retreat from the unwarrantable policy which has of late been pursued, and solely calculated to lull that laudable spirit which in New England is so easily raised to a flame and which can never be totally extinguished.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good citizen to endeavor by every constitutional and honorable means, to procure an immediate abandonment of the said policy, and a return to that honorable and dignified conduct which, in the year 1798, enabled the government, at that time suc-

cessfully to resist and gloriously to surmount difficulties and dangers more alarming than any which at present threaten us."

Whatever the voters of Haverhill hoped to accomplish by these resolutions, it seems they did not lead to such a change of policy on the part of the Federal government as to prevent the declaration of war with Great Britain in 1812, nor did they prevent the growth of the Democratic party at the expense of the Federalists. But the Haverhill Federalists freed their minds and this was something. Perhaps James Madison subsequently did not receive the Coos Courier. In 1810 the vote for Governor was 120 for Jeremiah Smith and 77 for John Langdon. In 1811, 106 for Smith and 65 for Langdon, and at the March meeting of 1812 the vote for Governor was close, John Taylor Gilman, the Federalist candidate, receiving 95, while William Plumer, the Democratic candidate, received 90. War with England was recognized as inevitable, and Haverhill fairly represented in this March vote for Governor the spirit which prevailed in New Hampshire. There was no choice of Governor by the people, but a small Democratic majority in the legislature gave the election to Plumer.

The actual declaration of war came June 18th, and Haverhill was near enough to the Canada line to have fears for her own safety. At least some of her citizens had such fears. A petition was presented to the selectmen to call a special town meeting. The reason assigned for the petition was the following: "We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Haverhill, taking under due consideration at this critical time the necessity of protecting the frontiers against foreign invasion, and against encroachment of savages, and the hard

task which falls upon those who are drafted to perform that service, are of opinion that they ought to have additional compensation from that allowed them by the General Government as an encouragement for the more faithful discharge of their duty." Among the signers of this petition were Jonathan Hale, Stephen Woodward, Stephen Morse, Jr., Caleb Morse, Obadiah Swasey, Amos Kimball, Ezra Bartlett, John Page, John Osgood, Timothy A. Edson, John Page, Jr., Moses Dow, Jonathan Sinclair, Joseph Morse, Stephen Morse, 2d, and Timothy B. Bailey.

A meeting was called by the selectmen for August 31, 1812, and at this meeting the town refused to vote the additional compensation asked for. A motion to dissolve the meeting was negatived, and after considerable debate of an animated and acrimonious nature as to the legality of subsequent action, and after many voters, including nearly all the Democratic supporters of the Administration, had withdrawn from the meeting, the following votes and resolutions were passed :

Voted to choose a committee to report by resolution or otherwise on the present situation of our national affairs.

Voted that Ezekiel Ladd, David Webster, John Nelson, John Montgomery, John Kimball and Ezekiel Ladd, Jr., be committee.

The following resolutions were reported to the meeting and adopted :

"That Government is instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the whole community and not for the private emolument of any one man, family or class of men. When, therefore, the administration of such a government is so conducted that the common benefit of the whole community is neither the end proposed, nor the object attained, when the speculative opinions of visionary theorists have for a long time predominated in the councils

of the nation, by the influence of which a system of commercial restrictions has been adopted in direct opposition to the rules of practical wisdom and the dictates of universal experience—when a system of notorious antipathy to one of the great Belligerents of Europe and partiality if not subserviency to the other, has at length precipitated the nation unprepared into all the horrors and calamities of war, premature, unnecessary, and impolitic, with an extensive range of sea coast comparatively defenseless and an immense amount of commercial capital exposed to inevitable capture and destruction, and when, amidst such a complication of errors and distress, the interest of a particular man and the instruments of a particular class of men engross the cares and attention of the Administration of our Government to the exclusion or neglect of the great concern of the Union, under such circumstances it is not only the right, but it is the imperious and indispensable duty of the people in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble to consult upon the public good, and with firm, united and strenuous exertions to endeavor to restore wisdom to our councils and peace to our country.

“Such a spirit of inquiry and investigation into the spirit and conduct of the rulers is the distinguishing characteristic of freemen, and the right of examination into the object, policy and operation of these measures, a primary and essential principle of every free government. It is to this spirit that Americans are indebted for their Liberty, their Independence, and all their privileges as a Nation; it is to the firm, temperate and deliberate exercise of this right that they must look for the preservation, support and continuance of them.

“These principles, so dear to the patriots of the Revolution,

at all times so important and in all countries so interesting to the friend of rational freedom, are in these times of unprecedented calamity, peril and distress rendered particularly dear, important and interesting to the advocates of liberty and the friends of peace, of commerce and philanthropy throughout our once flourishing and happy republic.

“1st. Therefore, *Resolved*, That while we fully recognize and explicitly acknowledge as the fundamental principle of our Constitution “that a majority must rule,” and while we as fully and explicitly denounce and discourage all forcible and unwarrantable *opposition* to constitutional laws and the constituted authorities of the Country, we cannot but remember that, although in a minority, Freemen still have rights in the Country, and that the Liberty of Speech and of the Press, publicity of debate and freedom of elections are essential to the existence of Republican government.

“2d. *Resolved*, That in a country where the theory of the Government is that all power resides originally in, and is derived from the people, when all the magistrates and officers of government are but their substitutes and agents, and at all times accountable to them, it is essential to the preservation of the rights of the people and to a just, proper and impartial exercise of their electoral privileges, that all the channels of information respecting public men and public measures should be open to all.

“3d. *Resolved*, Therefore, That we cannot but view with anxiety, apprehension and alarm the late proceedings in Congress by which a system of measures has been deliberately matured and avowedly adopted to check the freedom and prevent the publicity of debate at the whim or caprice of a heated majority, and thus to conceal from the people the unfaithfulness of public men, and prevent the detection and exposure of the impolicy and inexpediency of public measures.

“4th. *Resolved*, That we revere the principles and honor of the patriots of the Revolution, who in their example and conduct have spread a lustre over this country which we hope will never be tarnished by their descendants. The war which they waged was necessary and just; it was in self-defense; its objects were great; they were the safety, liberty and independence of this country: They were attainable. In such a war we would be foremost in tendering our fortunes and our lives. But until such an occasion shall again call us to arms, we cannot but believe that the interests and honor of the United States will require us to cherish the relations of Peace. We cannot discover in the present war that necessity, that justice and those great and attainable objects which sanctified the former; drawn into it, however, by the constituted authorities of our country, we will, as good citizens, submit to the laws and make all the sacrifices which they require. But at the same time we are firmly resolved to exercise our inalienable rights of scrutinizing the measures of our rulers, to bring them to the test of the maxims of wisdom and sound policy, and to use every legal and constitutional means of placing in the several departments of government men whose views shall be more conformable to the honor and interest of our country, and whose policy and wishes shall be more friendly to the establishment of peace.

“5th. *Resolved*, That while we are necessitated wholly to disapprove the policy of our national administration as involving the sacrifice of our dearest rights and tending to a dissolution of our national compact, we declare our firm attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and our determination to preserve it inviolate and to support the Union at every hazard.

"6th. *Resolved*, That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States, and a constant adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, and all the social virtues are indispensably necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and good government; the people ought, therefore, to have a particular regard to all those principles in the choice of their officers and representatives.

"7th. *Resolved*, Therefore, That for the promotion of the above described objects, and for the maintenance of our rights and privileges, and for the advancement of the general welfare, we will unite with any other town or towns in this county by delegates to a county convention.

"8th. *Resolved*, Therefore, That it is expedient to appoint and we do hereby appoint Joseph Bell, John Smith and George Woodward to represent this town in a county convention for the county of Grafton, to meet at Orford on the 1st Tuesday of October next, to consult on and carry into effect the foregoing object.²

² The convention at Orford was attended by delegates from the river towns of Grafton County, and a delegate was chosen to attend a convention of delegates from the New England States for the purpose of considering the state of the country and taking such action as might be deemed expedient under the circumstances. The Convention did not meet, however, till December 15, 1814. This was the famous Hartford Convention, the twenty-six members of which, respectable gentlemen though they were, were condemned to political infamy. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut sent twenty-three of these delegates with state sanction. New Hampshire and Vermont, however, hesitated and the New Hampshire delegates, one each from Sullivan and Grafton Counties, the latter elected at the Orford meeting and the Vermont delegate from Windsor County, had only the authority derived from their respective counties.

"9th. *Resolved*, That the Town Clerk be directed to record in the Town Book the above resolves."

The population of Haverhill in 1809 was approximately 1100. The census of 1810 gave a return of 1105. The selectmen in 1809 assessed 219 polls and there were nine voters past 70 years of age who paid no poll taxes. These were Bryan Kay, Nathaniel Runnells, Amos Howard, Samuel Gould, Stephen Morse, 2d, Samuel Danforth, John Sevey, William Mitchell and Joseph Lee. The poll tax was \$1.30 and the rate of taxation was 50 cents on each hundred dollars valuation, except on bank stock, on which it was 75 cents, and on money at interest, which called for a rate of \$1.00. The fathers believed evidently that evidences of wealth like bank stock and money at interest should not escape taxation. It is interesting to know who the taxpayers and voters in Haverhill were 100 years ago, and a glance at the character of the property on which they paid taxes will throw strong light on the conditions of life and society at that time.

Of the 219 polls assessed, 55 or one-fourth part were assessed a poll tax only.³ These were:

Jacob Abbott

Benj. Wiser

James Robertson

Benj. Harvard

³ Of the larger number of these 55 poll tax payers there is little knowledge. So far as known, none of them have descendants bearing the name in Haverhill to-day. Benjamin Wiser was the father of a large family of children, and one of his sons, Benjamin, Jr., was one of the characters of the town in the fortys and fiftys. In fact, Ben. Wiser had nearly as much of a local reputation as was enjoyed by John Page, Jr., whose name appears in the above list and who, as trusted county and state official, as governor and United States senator, was for many years the first citizen not only of the town, but of Northern New Hampshire.

Nathan Bagley	William Hazelton
Freeman Hurlbutt	Ahira Wright
Joseph Bullock	Jonathan Whitman
Ebenezer Woodbury	Thomas Colby
John Stevens	Aaron Whitney
Samuel Ames	Josiah Elkins
Grove Sanders	Isaac Martin
John Jones	Gideon Cole
Noah W Keniston	John Lawrence
Amos Bailey	Nathan Ward
Charles P Fessenden	Daniel Burton
Erastus C Cutler	John Hartwell
James Hutchinson	James Ladd, Jr
Samuel Miller	Nathan Fitch
Grove Bowen	John Page, Jr
Jacob Ingersoll	Hazen Bedell
Jonathan Lord	Lothrop Knapp
Oliver Knapp	Eliphalet Quimby
Phineas Davenport	Thomas Harbert
Ezekiel L Bailey	Charles Morton
William Kimball	Parley Harris
Simeon Stafford	Thomas Snell
Baldwin Pelton	——— Jones
Thomas McCollister	Comfort Joy
John Merrill	Jonathan Pool
Richard Quimby	

The tax assessed on polls and property, leaving out those who were taxpayers only, merits a study in detail, raising the question whether the burdens of taxation would not be more equitably distributed were there a return to the old methods of careful and painstaking detail. It will be seen from the inventory that the tax upon each item was

assessed separately. The rate was 5 mills on each dollar of valuation, except as above mentioned in the case of bank stock and money at interest, and the tax assessed was as follows, for those paying a tax of ten dollars and upwards on real estate in addition to their personal property :

Jacob Bailey, poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
2 horses	.	.	.	.	.	1.40
2 horses 3 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.60
1 horse 2 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.10
4 oxen	.	.	.	.	.	1.60
7 cows	.	.	.	.	.	1.40
3 neats 3 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.30
3 neats 2 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.15
20 acres mowing	.	.	.	.	.	4.00
15 acres arable land	.	.	.	.	.	3.00
24 acres pasture land	.	.	.	.	.	1.20
300 acres woodland	.	.	.	.	.	3.00
buildings \$400	.	.	.	.	.	2.00
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$20.05</u>
John Kimball, poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
1 horse	.	.	.	.	.	.70
1 horse 4 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.50
1 horse 3 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.30
2 oxen	.	.	.	.	.	.80
3 cows	.	.	.	.	.	.60
2 neats 3 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.20
3 neats 2 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.15
8 acres arable land	.	.	.	.	.	1.60
10 acres mowing land	.	.	.	.	.	2.00
8 acres pasture land	.	.	.	.	.	.40

1-3 of 100 acres woodland	.	.	.34
buildings	.	.	1.00
			<hr/>
Total tax	.	.	\$9.89
John Sandborn, poll	.	.	\$1.30
2 horses	.	.	1.40
2 horses 3 winters	.	.	.60
1 horse 2 winters	.	.	.15
2 oxen	.	.	.80
5 cows	.	.	1.00
5 neat 3 winters	.	.	.50
7 neat 2 winters	.	.	.35
8 acres arable land	.	.	1.60
25 acres mowing land	.	.	5.00
60 acres pasture land	.	.	3.00
Simpson Farm, 4 acres arable land	.	.	.80
4 acres mowing land	.	.	.80
4 acres pasture land	.	.	.20
2 house lots, Nos. 3 and 4,			1.50
50 acres woodland	.	.	.50
buildings, \$500	.	.	2.50
			<hr/>
Total	.	.	\$22.00
⁴ Amos Kimball, poll	.	.	\$1.30
5 horses	.	.	3.50
1 horse 3 winters	.	.	.30
2 oxen	.	.	.80
13 cows	.	.	2.60
3 neats 3 winters	.	.	.30
15 acres arable land	.	.	3.00

	30 acres mowing land	.	.	6.00.
	32 acres pasture land	.	.	1.60
	buildings, \$600	.	.	3.00
	6 bank shares	.	.	2.25
	300 acres woodland	.	.	3.00
J. Harriman,	70 acres Lot No. 50 N.	.	.	.75
	70 acres Lot No. 35 N.	.	.	.75
B. Moores	100 acre lot No. 4 N.	.	.	1.50
Total				<hr/> \$30.65
Benjamin Morse, poll	.	.	.	1.30
	3 horses	.	.	2.10
	2 oxen	.	.	.80
	2 cows	.	.	.40
	1 neat 3 winters	.	.	.10
	13 acres arable land	.	.	2.60
	18 acres mowing land	.	.	3.80
	12 acres pasture land	.	.	.60
Hancock Lot	1 acre orchard	.	.	.30
	9 acres mowing land	.	.	1.70
	3 acres arable land	.	.	.60
	100 acres Lot No. 28	.	.	1.50
	old chaise	.	.	.12
	buildings, \$600	.	.	3.00
	1 neat 2 winters	.	.	.05
Total				<hr/> \$18.97

⁴ Amos Kimball, one of the earliest settlers of the town, born in Bradford, Mass., August 31, 1750, went first from Bradford to Barret, Vt., but came to Haverhill about 1788, living for a time on Ladd Street, but later purchased the farms subsequently owned by his sons John and Francis D. and still later by the late Ezra S. and J. Porter Kimball. Amos Kimball was a man of great energy and force of character and was prominent in town affairs.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. It is also shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. It is also shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. It is also shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. It is also shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science.

Thomas Morse, poll	\$1.30
3 horses	2.10
1 chaise . . . . .	.15
9 acres arable land	1.80
11 acres mowing land	2.20
8 acres pasture land . . . . .	.40
buildings, \$200	1.00
money at interest, \$600	4.50
50 acres land	1.00
Total	<hr/> \$14.45

⁵ Obadiah Swasey, poll	\$1.30
1 horse . . . . .	.70
3 cows . . . . .	.60
8 acres mowing land	1.60
1 sawmill & gristmill, net inc'me \$96	8.00
buildings, \$300	1.50
Total	<hr/> \$13.70

Adams True, poll	\$1.30
1 horse . . . . .	.70
1 cow . . . . .	.20

⁵ Obadiah Swasey, born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1775, came to Newbury, Vt., before 1800. He married Nancy, daughter of Maj. Nathaniel Merrill, and came to No. Haverhill about 1802, where he engaged with his father-in-law in sawing lumber, the settlement being known for years as Swasey's Mills and later as "Slab City." One of his daughters married John L. Woods, for whom Woodsville was named; another became the wife of Dr. Henry B. Leonard, and four of his sons, Samuel, Benjamin, John H. and Nathaniel M. became well known and leading citizens of Haverhill. Of the numerous descendants of Obadiah Swasey, none are now living in town.

THE HISTORY OF THE

1771

1772

1773

1774

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1793

1794

1795

1796

1797

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1800

1801

1802

1803

1804

1805

1806

1807

70 acres Lot No. 21 S.	. .	.75
70 acres Lot No. 24 S.	. .	.75
40 acres Lot No. 18 N.	. .	.25
To Mr. John Hazen, Jr.		
16 acres arable land	. .	3.20
10 acres mowing land	. .	2.00
18 acres pasture land	. .	.90
buildings, \$200	. . .	1.00
Total	. . .	\$11.05
⁶ Timothy A. Edson, poll		
		\$1.30
1 horse	. . . .	.70
1 horse 4 winters	. . . .	.50
1 horse 3 winters	. . . .	.30
2 oxen	. . . .	.80
4 cows	. . . .	.80
3 neat 3 winters	. . . .	.30
3 neat 2 winters	. . . .	.15
10 acres arable land	. . . .	2.00
20 acres mowing land	. . . .	4.00
24 acres pasture land	. . . .	1.20
1 chaise	. . . .	.30
100 acres Lot No. 172, 2d r	. . . .	2.00
70 acres No. 5 No., W. Porter	. . . .	.75
buildings \$450	. . . .	2.25
Total	. . . .	\$17.35

⁶ Timothy A. Edson came to Haverhill early in the nineteenth century and was for years one of the leading citizens, not only of the town, but also of the county. Besides holding various town offices, he was sheriff of the county for six years, 1813-1818. He was owner of the Hazen farm for some years and occupied it, and a road leading from the main highway to the meadow near the residence of David Whitcher is still known as the Edson road. He removed to Littleton in 1824 and lived there till his death, and his descendants became prominent in the business of that town.

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2. The second part of the paper
3. The third part of the paper

THE FIRST PART OF THE PAPER

1. The first part of the paper
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THE SECOND PART OF THE PAPER

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David Merrill, poll	1.30
2 horses	1.40
4 cows80
2 oxen 4 winters60
4 neat 2 winters20
8 acres tillage	.	.	.	.	.	1.60
15 acres mowing land	.	.	.	.	.	3.00
12 acres pasture land	.	.	.	.	.	.60
buildings, \$200	.	.	.	.	.	1.00
Total						<hr/> \$10.50

Nathaniel Merrill, poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
3 horses	.	.	.	.	.	2.10
2 oxen	.	.	.	.	.	.80
5 cows	.	.	.	.	.	1.00
1 oxen 4 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.30
1 neat 2 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.05
8 acres mowing land	.	.	.	.	.	1.60
8 acres arable land	.	.	.	.	.	1.60
20 acres pasture land	.	.	.	.	.	1.00
1 chaise	.	.	.	.	.	.25
70 acres Lot No. 7	.	.	.	.	.	.75
70 " " 38	.	.	.	.	.	.75
40 " " 17	.	.	.	.	.	.25
70 " " 2	.	.	.	.	.	.75
40 " " 4	.	.	.	.	.	.25
40 " " 17	.	.	.	.	.	.25
150 " woodland	.	.	.	.	.	1.50
buildings, \$400	.	.	.	.	.	2.00
Total						<hr/> \$16.50

7 Asa Porter, poll	\$1.30
6 oxen	2.40
4 oxen 4 winters	1.20
5 cows	1.00
5 horses	3.50
2 horses 4 winters	1.00
2 horses 3 winters	.60
3 horses 2 winters	.30
1 old chaise	.25
30 acres arable land	6.00
50 acres mowing land	10.00
20 acres pasture land	1.00
50 bank shares at \$75	28.12
house lot No. 7	.75
40-acre lot, No. 25	.25
100 " " 25	1.50
270 "	1.50
40 "	.25

⁷ Few men were more prominent in the early history of Haverhill than Col. Asa Porter. As early as 1771 he owned and operated a ferry across the Connecticut at Horse Meadow, still known as the Porter place. During the War of the Revolution his sympathies were with the Crown and he was voted an enemy by the Exeter authorities. He was arrested and kept a prisoner in Massachusetts for some months, but was subsequently permitted to return to Haverhill on parole. In his later years he regained to some extent the esteem and confidence of his townsmen. His farm was a large and valuable one and was later owned by the late Samuel F. Southard. He was also the owner of large landed properties in Corinth and Topsham, Vt. He was a man of aristocratic tastes and habits, a graduate of Harvard College, and mingled but little socially with his neighbors. One of his daughters married Mills Olcott of Hanover and one of the Olcott daughters became the wife of Joseph Bell, another the wife of William H. Duncan, and still another of Rufus Choate.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800
BY
JOHN H. COLEMAN
OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The history of the city of Boston from 1630 to 1800 is a story of growth and change. It begins with the arrival of the first settlers in 1630, who found a small fishing village. Over the years, the city grew into a major center of commerce and industry. The story is filled with interesting events and people. It shows how the city changed from a small town to a large metropolis. The history of Boston is a fascinating story that shows the city's growth and development over time.

100	"	No. 24, 2d	.	.	.	1.50
100	"	" 12, 2, 70 and 40	.	.	.	3.25
buildings	\$1,300	.	.	.	.	6.50
Total						<hr/> \$72.17

Charles Bruce, poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
1 horse	.	.	.	.	.	.70
1 horse 3 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.30
1 horse 2 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.10
2 oxen	.	.	.	.	.	.80
7 cows	.	.	.	.	.	1.40
3 neat 3 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.30
2 neat 2 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.10
20 acres mowing land	.	.	.	.	.	4.00
3 acres arable land	.	.	.	.	.	.60
24 acres pasture land	.	.	.	.	.	1.20
buildings, \$150	.	.	.	.	.	.75
Total						<hr/> \$11.55

⁸ Daniel Carr, poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
2 horses	.	.	.	.	.	1.40
1 horse 4 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.50
2 oxen	.	.	.	.	.	.80
3 cows	.	.	.	.	.	.60

⁸ Capt. Daniel Carr, like his brother, Deacon John Carr, came to Haverhill from Newburyport prior to 1800 and settled on a farm on Brier Hill, now owned by his great-grandson and namesake, Daniel Carr. Deacon Daniel Carr, eldest son of Daniel, was for many years deacon of the now defunct Baptist church at No. Haverhill, and Major Samuel Carr, another son, was selectman for several years. A grandson, the late Daniel E. Carr, was twice a member of the legislature.

the first of the year
the second of the year
the third of the year

1891

the first of the year

the second of the year
the third of the year

the fourth of the year
the fifth of the year

the sixth of the year
the seventh of the year

the eighth of the year

1892

the first of the year

the second of the year
the third of the year

the fourth of the year

the fifth of the year

the sixth of the year

the seventh of the year

the eighth of the year

the ninth of the year

the tenth of the year

the eleventh of the year

the twelfth of the year

2 oxen 4 winters	.	.	.	.60
3 neat 3 winters	.	.	.	.30
3 neat 2 winters	.	.	.	.15
14 acres mowing land	.	.	.	2.80
3 acres arable land	.	.	.	.60
12 acres pasture land	.	.	.	.60
1 chaise	.	.	.	.50
buildings, \$200	.	.	.	1.00
Total	.	.	.	<u>\$11.15</u>
⁹ Clark Woodward, poll	.	.	.	\$1.30
2 horses	.	.	.	1.40
4 oxen	.	.	.	1.60
4 cows	.	.	.	.80
2 neat 2 winters	.	.	.	.10
2 acres arable land	.	.	.	.40
10 acres mowing land	.	.	.	2.00
10 acres pasture land	.	.	.	.50
1 mill	.	.	.	3.00
70 acres Lot No. 59	.	.	.	.75
buildings, \$150	.	.	.	<u>.75</u>
Total	.	.	.	\$12.60
Robert Forsaith, poll	.	.	.	\$1.30
2 horses	.	.	.	1.40
2 oxen	.	.	.	.80
9 cows	.	.	.	1.80

⁹ Clark Woodward was a son of Judge James Woodward, who first represented Haverhill in the legislature, and was a farmer living at Ladd Street. A brother of his, Joshua, inherited the James Woodward homestead, which is now owned by James Woodward, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town.



7 neat 3 winters . . . .	.70
8 neat 2 winters . . . .	.40
20 acres mowing land	4.00
5 acres arable land	1.00
30 acres pasture land	1.50
buildings, \$350	1.75
Total	<u>\$14.65</u>
David Clark, poll	\$1.30
2 horses	1.40
2 horses 3 winters . . . .	.60
4 oxen	1.60
10 cows	2.00
7 neat 3 winters . . . .	.70
7 neat 2 winters . . . .	.35
6 acres arable land	1.20
24 acres mowing land	4.80
30 acres pasture land	1.50
70 acres Lot No. 29 S. . . .	.75
buildings, \$400	2.00
Total	<u>\$18.20</u>
Moses Elkins, poll	\$1.30
1 horse . . . .	.70
1 horse 4 winters . . . .	.50
2 oxen . . . .	.80
2 cows . . . .	.40
4 neat 3 winters . . . .	.40
3 neat 2 winters . . . .	.15
4 acres arable land . . . .	.80
10 acres mowing land	2.00
24 acres pasture land	1.20

1. The first part of the paper
 discusses the general principles
 of the theory of the
 subject.

2. The second part of the paper
 discusses the application of the
 theory to the case of the
 subject.

3. The third part of the paper
 discusses the application of the
 theory to the case of the
 subject.

The paper is divided into three parts. The first part discusses the general principles of the theory of the subject. The second part discusses the application of the theory to the case of the subject. The third part discusses the application of the theory to the case of the subject.

1 acre orchard . . . . .	.30
buildings, \$400	2.00
Total	<u>\$10.55</u>
¹⁰ Edmund Carleton, poll	\$1.30
1 horse . . . . .	.70
4 oxen	1.60
3 cows . . . . .	.60
2 neat 3 winters . . . . .	.20
2 neat 2 winters . . . . .	.10
20 acres mowing land	4.00
24 acres pasture land	1.20
14 bank shares, \$75	10.50
buildings, \$500	2.50
Total	<u>\$22.70</u>
¹¹ Jonathan Sinclair, poll	\$1.30
2 horses	1.40
3 cows . . . . .	.60
1 neat 2 winters . . . . .	.05
stock in trade . . . . .	.50
6 acres arable land	1.20

¹⁰ Dr. Edmund Carleton, born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1771, came to Haverhill in 1796, and was a physician of wide and successful practice for more than forty years. He was the owner of a large farm near the Piermont line, afterwards owned by his son Arthur. One son, Edmund, Jr., was a graduate of Dartmouth College and was a leading lawyer in Littleton for many years.

¹¹ Capt. Jonathan Sinclair was one of the famous tavern keepers of the day and the large brick house on Court Street, at the Corner, owned for so many years by the late Dr. Phineas Spaulding and now known as the Crawford House, was made famous as his hostelry.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

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3. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the problem.

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15 acres mowing land . . .	3.00
12 acres pasture land60
buildings, \$300 .. .	1.50
1 acre orchard30
Total . . .	<u>\$10.45</u>
¹² Ross Coon, poll . . .	\$1.30
3 horses . . .	2.10
1 horse 2 winters . . .	.10
4 cows . . .	.80
70 acres Lot No. 29, N. 1st, . . .	.75
stock in trade . . .	1.50
buildings, \$800 . . .	4.00
1 chaise . . .	.20
Total . . .	<u>\$10.75</u>
¹³ Charles Johnston, poll . . .	\$1.30
1 horse . . .	.70
2 oxen . . .	.80
4 oxen 4 winters . . .	1.20

¹² Ross Coon was another of the old time landlords, and "Ross Coon's tavern" was noted for its good table—and most excellent bar. He was also called Dr. Coon, and knowing as little of theology as he did of medicine—both very, very little—also practiced and preached. He was one of the characters of his time and some of his quaint sayings are still quoted.

¹³ Col. Charles Johnston, born in Hampstead in 1737, from the year 1769, when he came to Haverhill and settled at Haverhill Corner, till his death in 1813, was beyond question the foremost citizen of Haverhill in point of ability and influence. He was public spirited and was the founder or one of the founders of all the public institutions of the town. He gave the town the beautiful Common at the Corner, around which the village was subsequently built. He secured the removal of the court house and jail from its

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = g(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = h(x, y, z),$$

where f, g, h are continuous functions of x, y, z in a certain domain.

2. In the second part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are linear in x, y, z . In this case the system of equations can be written in the form

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + By + Cz, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = Dx + Ey + Fz, \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = Gx + Hy + Iz,$$

where $A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I$ are constants.

3. In the third part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are quadratic in x, y, z . In this case the system of equations can be written in the form

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + Dx + Ey + Fz, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = Gx^2 + Hy^2 + Iz^2 + Jx + Ky + Lz, \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = Mx^2 + Nx^2 + Ox^2 + Px + Qy + Ry + Sz,$$

where $A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S$ are constants.

4. In the fourth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are cubic in x, y, z . In this case the system of equations can be written in the form

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax^3 + By^3 + Cz^3 + Dx^2 + Ey^2 + Fz^2 + Gx + Hy + Iz, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = Jx^3 + Ky^3 + Lz^3 + Mx^2 + Nx^2 + Ox^2 + Px + Qy + Ry + Sz, \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = Tx^3 + Ux^3 + Vx^3 + Wx + Xy + Yy + Zz,$$

where $A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z$ are constants.

5. In the fifth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are of higher order than cubic in x, y, z . In this case the system of equations can be written in the form

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax^4 + By^4 + Cz^4 + Dx^3 + Ey^3 + Fz^3 + Gx^2 + Hy^2 + Iz^2 + Jx + Ky + Lz, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = Mx^4 + Nx^4 + Ox^4 + Px^3 + Qx^3 + Rx^3 + Sx + Ty + Uy + Vz, \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = Wx^4 + Xx^4 + Yx^4 + Zx^3 + Ux^3 + Vx^3 + Wx + Xy + Yy + Zz,$$

where $A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z$ are constants.

2 cows . . . . .	.40
3 neat 3 winters . . . . .	.30
6 acres tillage land	1.20
15 acres mowing land	3.00
20 acres pasture land	1.00
80 acres of 100 acre lot No. 18, S.	1.40
part of 100 acre lot A, No. 2, S. .	1.50
70 acre Lot No. 70, S. . . . .	.75
3 bank shares	1.68
Total	<u>\$15.33</u>
Michael Johnston, poll	\$1.30
2 horses	1.40
2 oxen . . . . .	.80
8 cows	1.60
1 cow 3 winters . . . . .	.10
3 neat 2 winters . . . . .	.15
6 acres tillage land	1.20
19 acres mowing land	3.80
18 acres pasture land . . . . .	.90
240 acre lots, Nos. 4 and 5 S. . . .	.50
1-2 100 acre lot No. 3, 2d r	1.00
2 bank shares	1.12
buildings, \$500	2.50
Total	<u>\$16.37</u>

first location, just above No. Haverhill, to the Corner. He was a leader in the establishment of the Haverhill Academy; he took a prominent part in the war of the Revolution, and the victory at Bennington was as much his as John Stark's; he was one of the incorporators of the Coos turnpike and of the Social Library, and he held for years the important official positions which were with- in the gift of his townsmen; was County treasurer, a member of the Executive Council, and for a period of twenty-six years, until disqualified by age, judge of probate for the County of Grafton.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800

The history of the city of Boston from 1630 to 1800 is a story of growth and change. It begins with the arrival of the first settlers in 1630, who found a small fishing village. Over the years, the city expanded its borders, and its population grew. The city was a center of trade and commerce, and it played a major role in the American Revolution. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

The city of Boston was founded in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers. They came to the city to establish a new colony, and they found a small fishing village. The city grew rapidly, and it became a center of trade and commerce. The city was a major port, and it played a major role in the American Revolution. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

The city of Boston was a center of trade and commerce. It was a major port, and it played a major role in the American Revolution. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

¹⁴ Joseph Bliss, poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
2 horses	.	.	.	.	.	1.40
3 cows	.	.	.	.	.	.60
stock in trade	.	.	.	.	.	4.00
1 acre arable land	.	.	.	.	.	.20
1 chaise	.	.	.	.	.	.37
1 chaise	.	.	.	.	.	.18
58 acres woodland	.	.	.	.	.	1.50
buildings, \$900	.	.	.	.	.	4.50
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$14.05

David Webster, 1 poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
1 horse	.	.	.	.	.	.70
2 oxen	.	.	.	.	.	.80
3 cows	.	.	.	.	.	.60
3 acres arable land	.	.	.	.	.	.60
8 acres mowing land	.	.	.	.	.	1.60
20 acres pasture land	.	.	.	.	.	1.00
58 acres woodland	.	.	.	.	.	1.50
1-2 100 acre lot 2, No. 1, 2d r	.	.	.	.	.	1.50
15 bank shares, \$75	.	.	.	.	.	8.43
1 chaise	.	.	.	.	.	.60
buildings, \$700	.	.	.	.	.	3.50
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$22.13

¹⁴ Joseph Bliss was the first postmaster of the town, holding his commission from George Washington, and for many years his house, still standing on Court street and in later years the residence of the late Geo. W. Leith, was known as "the Bliss Tavern," and was perhaps the most aristocratic and exclusive of the many Haverhill hostleries.

¹⁵ Alden Sprague, 1 poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
1 horse	.	.	.	.	.	.70
2 cows	.	.	.	.	.	.40
16 bank shares	.	.	.	.	.	9.00
1 chaise	.	.	.	.	.	.50
buildings, \$500	.	.	.	.	.	2.50
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$14.40</u>
¹⁶ George Woodward, 1 poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
1 horse	.	.	.	.	.	.70
4 oxen	.	.	.	.	.	1.60
2 cows	.	.	.	.	.	.40
2 neat 2 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.10
2 acres arable land	.	.	.	.	.	.40
6 acres mowing land	.	.	.	.	.	1.20
20 acres pasture land	.	.	.	.	.	1.00
50 acres woodland	.	.	.	.	.	1.50
1 chaise	.	.	.	.	.	.75
buildings, \$900	.	.	.	.	.	4.50
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$13.45</u>

¹⁵ Alden Sprague came to Haverhill prior to 1796, and was for years a distinguished member of the Grafton County bar. One of his daughters became the wife of James I. Swan of Bath, a noted lawyer of his day, and another became the wife of Hamlin Rand and the mother of the late Edward D. Rand of Lisbon and Charles W. Rand of Littleton. A grandson of Alden Sprague, Hon. E. C. Sprague, was one of the most prominent lawyers of western New York and bore a prominent and decisive part in the memorable Cleveland-Blaine campaign in 1884, as a friend of Mr. Cleveland.

¹⁶ George Woodward was another of the early lawyers of Haverhill. He was born in Hanover in 1776, was a grandson of Eleazer Wheelock, first president of Dartmouth College, and graduated from that institution in 1793. He was a son of Judge Bezaleel Woodward of Hanover and his name naturally appears as one of the delegates to the Orford convention before mentioned, the precursor of the Hartford convention.

P. 21571

Samuel Brooks, 1 poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
1 horse	.	.	.	.	.	.70
2 oxen	.	.	.	.	.	.80
1 cow	.	.	.	.	.	.20
1 chaise	.	.	.	.	.	.15
stock in trade, \$1,500	.	.	.	.	.	7.50
14 bank shares at \$75	.	.	.	.	.	7.87
buildings, \$800	.	.	.	.	.	4.00
a mill	.	.	.	.	.	2.00
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$24.52</u>

David Philbrick, 1 poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
3 horses	.	.	.	.	.	2.10
4 oxen	.	.	.	.	.	1.60
4 cows	.	.	.	.	.	.80
3 neat 3 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.30
2 neat 2 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.10
4 acres arable land	.	.	.	.	.	.80
15 acres mowing land	.	.	.	.	.	3.00
10 acres pasture land	.	.	.	.	.	.50
20 acres woodland	.	.	.	.	.	.40
buildings, \$200	.	.	.	.	.	1.00
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$11.90</u>

¹⁷ Edward Towle, 1 poll	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.30
2 horses	.	.	.	.	.	1.40
1 horse 2 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.10
4 oxen	.	.	.	.	.	1.60
1 cow	.	.	.	.	.	.20
4 neat 3 winters	.	.	.	.	.	.40
12 acres arable land	.	.	.	.	.	2.40
22 acres mowing land	.	.	.	.	.	4.40



8 acres pasture land	-	-	-	.40
buildings, \$1000	-	-	-	5.00
2 chaise	-	-	-	.75
6 bank shares, \$300	-	-	-	2.25
\$300 at interest	-	-	-	2.25
Total	-	-	-	<u>\$22.45</u>
¹⁸ John Page, 1 poll	-	-	-	\$1.30
4 horses	-	-	-	2.80
1 horse 3 winters	-	-	-	.30
4 oxen	-	-	-	1.60
6 cows	-	-	-	1.20
10 neat 3 winters	-	-	-	1.00
6 neat 2 winters	-	-	-	.30
19 acres arable land	-	-	-	3.80
33 acres mowing land	-	-	-	6.60
32 acres pasture land	-	-	-	1.92
100 acres lot No. 3	-	-	-	3.00
100 acre Lot No. 20 N.	-	-	-	1.50
70 acres Lot No. 19 N.	-	-	-	.75
70 acres Lot No. 54 S.	-	-	-	.75
40 acres Lot No. 23 N.	-	-	-	.25
280 acres	-	-	-	3.25
40 acres Lot No. 31 N.	-	-	-	.25
70 acres Lot No. 21 S.	-	-	-	.75

¹⁷ Edward Towle was one of a family notable in the history of the town. He was the eldest son of Simeon Towle who was born in Hampton in 1759 and who removed with his family to Haverhill in 1805. Edward Towle was the proprietor of the Towle stage tavern, which became the leading hostlery at the Corner for judges and lawyers, as well as for stage drivers and passengers, after the death of Joseph Bliss. One daughter of Edward Towle became the wife of Dr. Hiram Morgan, another the wife of Gerge W. Chapman and still another of George S. Towle of Lebanon.

Paul, Timothy & Titus
1 Timothy 1:1-2
2 Timothy 1:1-2
Titus 1:1-2

Paul

1 Timothy 1:1-2

2 Timothy 1:1-2

Titus 1:1-2

1 Timothy 1:1-2

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1 Timothy 1:1-2

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Titus 1:1-2

1 Timothy 1:1-2

2 Timothy 1:1-2

Titus 1:1-2

1 Timothy 1:1-2

2 Timothy 1:1-2

Titus 1:1-2

70 acres Lot No. 24	-	-	-	75
1 chaise	-	-	-	20
1 acre orchard land	-	-	-	30
buildings, \$500	-	-	-	2 50
Total	-	-	-	\$35 07
John Montgomery, 1 poll	-	-	-	\$1 30
2 horses	-	-	-	1 40
1 horse 3 winters	-	-	-	15
6 oxen	-	-	-	2 40
3 cows	-	-	-	60
4 neat 3 winters	-	-	-	40
14 acres arable land	-	-	-	2 80
25 acres mowing land	-	-	-	5 00
36 acres pasture land	-	-	-	1 80
3-4 of 100 acres Lot No. 8	-	-	-	1 50
1 coach, 1 new chaise, 1 old chaise	-	-	-	2 60
stock in trade	-	-	-	12 50
100 bank shares, \$75 each	-	-	-	56 25
buildings, \$1,100	-	-	-	5 50
1 sawmill	-	-	-	4 00
1 gristmill	-	-	-	2 00
Total	-	-	-	\$100 20

¹³ John Page was one of the very first settlers of Haverhill, coming to town bearing an ax and a small bundle of clothes in 1762. His name and those of his descendants have been writ large in the history of the town. His homestead is now in the possession of Mrs. Edward L. Page, the widow of his grandson. His wife Hannah, the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Royce, the first minister in Landaff, bore him four sons, John, later Governor of the State, William Green, Samuel and Stephen Royce. Two of his great-grandsons, Charles P. and Frederick W. are residents of the town and are engaged in mercantile business at the corner.

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¹⁹ Joseph Pearson, 1 poll	-	-	-	-	-	\$1 30
1 horse	-	-	-	-	-	70
1 horse 2 winters	-	-	-	-	-	10
2 oxen	-	-	-	-	-	80
3 cows	-	-	-	-	-	60
1 neat 3 winters	-	-	-	-	-	10
5 acres arable land	-	-	-	-	-	1 00
10 acres mowing land	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
25 acres pasture land	-	-	-	-	-	1 20
1-2 of 100 Acre Lot No. 7	-	-	-	-	-	75
1 chaise	-	-	-	-	-	35
8 bank shares	-	-	-	-	-	4 50
2 neat 2 winters	-	-	-	-	-	10
buildings, \$300	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
2-3 of 3 mills	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$18 00
²⁰ Moody Bedel, poll	-	-	-	-	-	\$1 30
1 horse	-	-	-	-	-	70
6 cows	-	-	-	-	-	1 20
10 acres arable land	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
10 acres mowing land	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
28 acres pasture land	-	-	-	-	-	1 40
buildings, \$550	-	-	-	-	-	2 75
70 acres Lot No. 32, N.	-	-	-	-	-	75
70 acres " 34, "	-	-	-	-	-	70
40 acres " 29, "	-	-	-	-	-	25
40 " " 21, "	-	-	-	-	-	25

¹⁹ Joseph Pearson was another of the early settlers, coming to town from Boscawen, and as early as 1709 was the proprietor of a fulling mill at Oliverian Brook. The family was a prominent one for many years, but none of its members now reside in town. Joseph Pearson married a daughter of Col. Charles Johnston.

70	"	"	34, S.	-	-	75
40	"	"	1 "	-	-	25
70	"	"	8 "	-	-	75
70	"	"	45 "	-	-	75
70	"	"	7 "	-	-	75
40	"	"	9 N.	-	-	25
40	"	"	19 "	-	-	25
70	"	"	23 S.	-	-	75
40	"	"	20 N.	-	-	25
40	"	"	5 "	-	-	25
70	"	"	65 S.	-	-	75
70	"	"	30 "	-	-	75
1-3 meadow lot No. 7				-	-	12

Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$20 12
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Ezekiel Ladd, 1 horse	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 70
2 oxen	-	-	-	-	-	80
3 cows	-	-	-	-	-	60
1 neat 3 winters	-	-	-	-	-	10
1 neat 2 winters	-	-	-	-	-	5
6 acres arable land	-	-	-	-	-	1 20
18 acres mowing land	-	-	-	-	-	3 60
1 acre orchard	-	-	-	-	-	30
24 acres pasture land	-	-	-	-	-	1 20

20 Gen. Moody Bedel was the son of Col. Timothy Bedel of Revolutionary fame and one of the original proprietors of Haverhill, was born in 1764. He served as a boy in his father's regiment, and during the war of 1812, as commander of the Sixth Brigade of militia, was placed in charge of the district of New Hampshire for recruiting. He was also in active service during the war, and was distinguished for bravery at the head of his regiment at the battle of Lake Erie. The Bedel family was one of soldiers. One son of Moody, the late Gen. John Bedel of Bath, rendered good account of himself in the Mexican war and the war for the Union.

70 acres Lot No 9, 1st range	-	\$	75
1-2 of 100 acres Lot No 19, S 2d r			75
100 acres Lot No 9, N	-	-	1 50
buildings, \$600	-	-	3 00
1 chaise	-	-	30
Total	-	-	<u>\$14 85</u>
Samuel Ladd, poll	-	-	\$1 30
1 horse	-	-	70
1 horse 3 winters	-	-	30
2 oxen	-	-	80
5 cows	-	-	1 00
4 neat 3 winters	-	-	40
2 neat 2 winters	-	-	10
9 acres arable land	-	-	1 80
14 acres mowing land	-	-	2 80
16 acres pasture land	-	-	80
buildings, \$500	-	-	2 50
1 chaise	-	-	30
200 acres Lot No. 10	-	-	1 50
40 acres " "	-	-	25
100 " S	-	-	1 50
70 " Lot No. 44 N	-	-	75
Total	-	-	<u>\$17 20</u>
James Woodward, poll	-	-	\$ 1 30
2 horses	-	-	1 40
2 oxen	-	-	80
4 cows	-	-	80
1 neat 2 winters	-	-	05
10 acres arable land	-	-	2 00
16 acres mowing	-	-	3 20
40 acres pasture land	-	-	2 00

1 chaise, \$150	-	-	-	\$ 75
buildings, \$600	-	-	-	3 00
2 acres orchard	-	-	-	60
70 acres Lot No. 51	-	-	-	75
70 acres " No. 46	-	-	-	75
70 acres " No. 45	-	-	-	75
70 acres " No. 39	-	-	-	75
70 acres " No. 3	-	-	-	75
70 acres " No. 22	-	-	-	75
40 acres " No. 27	-	-	-	25
70 acres " No. 75	-	-	-	75
40 acres " No. 8	-	-	-	25
40 acres " No. 10	-	-	-	25
1-2 100 acres land No. 21	-	-	-	1 00
70 acres " No. 57	-	-	-	75

Total - - - - \$23 65

Richard Gookin, poll -	-	-	-	\$ 1 30
2 horses	-	-	-	1 40
4 oxen	-	-	-	1 60
4 cows	-	-	-	80
1 neat 3 winters	-	-	-	05
8 acres tillage land	-	-	-	1 60
15 acres mowing land	-	-	-	3 00
12 acres pasture land	-	-	-	80
1 chaise, \$130	-	-	-	75
12 1-2 bank shares	-	-	-	6 99
26 acres woodland	-	-	-	1 00
stock in trade, \$200	-	-	-	1 00
factory and building \$1000	-	-	-	5 00

Total - - - - \$25 29

Daniel Quimby, poll	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1 30
1 horse	-	-	-	-	-	70
1 horse 2 winters	-	-	-	-	-	10
4 oxen	-	-	-	-	-	1 60
6 cows	-	-	-	-	-	1 20
6 neats 3 winters	-	-	-	-	-	60
4 neats 2 winters	-	-	-	-	-	20
15 acres arable land	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
25 acres mowing land	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
35 acres pasture land	-	-	-	-	-	1 75
buildings, \$600	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
100 acres woodland	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$19 95</u>

²¹ Taxpayers whose assessment was less than ten dollars aside from those already enumerated as paying a poll tax only, were the following, the amount of tax being given for each:

Moody L Chamberlain	\$1.70	Moses Abbott	\$6.90
Moses Campbell	2.00	Daniel Rowell	4.90
Joseph Fry	.10	Richard Rowell	.15
John S. Sandborn	3.02	Rice Howard	1.50
James Morse,	2.00	Christopher Seaton	4.05
John Morse, 2d	2.20	Bryan Kay	5.85
John True	4.65	Edward B. Crocker	2.05
Zachariah Bacon	7.85	Daniel Morse	6.10

²¹ The list of taxpayers contains the names of 145 persons aside from those who paid a poll tax only, whose tax was less than \$10, and this list is an interesting one, containing as it does many names which were of large importance and influence in the early history of the town.

John Morse	\$6.40	Jacob Bedel	\$3.60
Widow Isabella Johnson	1.25	Benj. Gould	3.00
Hazen Shelly	2.00	Charles Wheeler	2.20
Ebenezer Jones	2.10	Nathan'l Runnells	1.20
²² Joshua Howard	5.85	Amos Howard	3.25
Abial Willis	1.50	Elisha Hurlburt	3.17
John J. Bedel	1.50	El. zabeth Crocker	3.75
Moses Barron	1.50	Jona. Martin	1.50
Roger Willis	3.00	Ephraim Hildreth	2.05
William Grimshaw	3.70	Stephen Morse	9.30
Richard Stevens	2.00	Joseph Morse	2.00
Abraham Rogers	2.10	Moses Morse	2.00
²³ James Abbott	7.40	James Abbot, Jr	2.35
Cyrus Allen	6-90	Samuel Gould	.30
James King	8.90	Edward King	4.15
Thos. Davis	2.00	Jahleel Willis	3.42
John Carr	9.10	Stephen Morse, 3d	3.20

²² Col. Joshua Howard was one of the young men who came to Haverhill with Jesse Harriman and Simeon Stevens in April, 1762, to begin the settlement of the Coos Country. He was the one pioneer who remained, dying in 1839 at the advanced age of 99, at his home on what has been known for a century as Howard's Island, just north of the County Farm buildings. He did good service as an officer in the war of the Revolution, served the town in all of its important offices, represented the town in the Windsor convention which attempted to form a state government, including the towns on both sides the Connecticut river; in short, for a period of half a century was recognized as a leading and useful citizen.

²³ Deacon James Abbott was another of the oldest settlers. He was moderator of the town meeting as early as 1767, and was one of the early town clerks, though he could not have been chosen to this office because of the excellence of his penmanship. After the close of the Revolutionary war he removed to Groton, Vt., becoming one of the first settlers of that town.

✓ Joseph Emerson	\$2.55	²⁴ Richardson French	\$8.75
Henry Colby	3.66	Caleb Morse	8.05
Stephen Morse, 2d	2.00	Ebenezer Whitaker	8.15
James Jeffers	5.00	John Jeffers	3.50
²⁵ Billy Porter	4.42	Joseph Flanders	4.65
Joseph Flanders, Jr	3.70	Onisephorus Flanders	5.37
Sam'l Danforth	.20	Silas Danforth	1.70
Sam'l Danforth, Jr.	3.35	²⁶ Andrew S. Crocker	8.10
Ira Martin	1.50	Nath'l Hela	2.35
Supply Barnes	2.05	Lawson Drury	7.75
Jno. Sevey	1.10	Benj. Young	1.50
David Forsaith	6.65	Asa Ladd	7.85
Alpheus Ladd	1.80	John Lawrence	1.50
Amos Blood	5.07	Stephen Lawrence	.50
Abel Webber	1.75	Abigail Coffin	2.10
William Mitchell	.20	John Hazeltine	.20

²⁴ Richardson French settled previous to 1800 in the vicinity of the pond which bears his name, near the center of the town, and gained great fame as a hunter and trapper. The late Andrew French of Brier Hill was one of his grandsons, and another grandson living in town is Nahum W. French of North Haverhill.

²⁵ "Billy" Porter was a brother of Col. Asa Porter who, after living at Horse Meadow for a time, settled on the "Turnpike" on what is still known as Porter Hill. One of his daughters became the wife of John Osgood, the famous clock-maker.

²⁶ Andrew Savage Crocker, a native of Hollis, came to Haverhill early and was one of the selectmen as early as 1771; was also one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace. During the war of the Revolution his sympathies were evidently with the Crown, though he never lost the respect of his townsmen. He lived at Horse Meadow and had one son, Edward Bass Crocker. The late Frederick Crocker of Pittsburg, Pa., Alvah Crocker of Fitchburg, Mass., and the wife of the late Hiram Carr of Boston were descendants of Edward B. Crocker. There is no representative of the family in town at the present time.

²⁷ Avery Sanders	\$1.50	James Gould	\$2.30
Amos Horne	2.25	Joseph Lee	1.15
Geo. Knight	1.40	Jona. Soper	2.70
Jacob Williams	5.80	James Porter	1.63
Joseph Edmonds	2.20	Noah Davis	4.00
John L. Corliss	4.70	Stephen Adams	1.55
Stephen P. Webster	6.90	Henry Hutchinson	2.05
John Nelson	2.50	²⁸ William Barstow	} 9.10
Coos Bank Building	1.50	Henry Barstow	
²⁹ John Osgood	7.25	T. L. Houghton	2.00
William Clark	5.75	Moses Dow, Jr.	3.80
³⁰ Israel Swan	5.25	³¹ Moses Dow	9.77
Stephen F. Heminway	2.00	Ephraim Kingsbury	4.50
Bryan Morse	6.10	Aaron Dexter	2.00

²⁷ Avery Sanders was a son of Jonathan Sanders, who came to Haverhill from Hampton in 1763. Avery Sanders was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting for no less than five different periods of service.

²⁸ Henry Barstow and William Barstow were the leading representatives of a family which exerted large influence in town for many years. They came from Campton when mere boys. Henry was born in 1787 and William was two years younger. Henry married first, Harriet, daughter of Capt. David Webster, and a daughter of theirs married Merrill Pearson of Chicago. Ellen, a daughter by his second wife, married Henry M. Ketchum of Chicago. Alfred, a son, became a leading lawyer in San Francisco; Anson, another son, a grain dealer in Oakland, Cal., while Gardner, another son, won large reputation and wealth as a Chicago grain dealer. Henry Barstow was a leading merchant for years, a deacon in the Congregationalist church, a prominent and influential citizen. His brother William became his partner after being a clerk in Gen. John Montgomery's store, and Federalist and Whig like Henry came into his reward as postmaster after the Tippecanoe victory in 1840. George, a son of William, was educated at the Haverhill Academy and Dartmouth, read law with Robert Rantoul, wrote a history of his native state, went to California, where he

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Mayor of the City of New York, from 1871 to 1900. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the years in which they were elected are given in parentheses. The names are: William L. Goddard (1871), John A. Bidsell (1872), John A. Bidsell (1873), John A. Bidsell (1874), John A. Bidsell (1875), John A. Bidsell (1876), John A. Bidsell (1877), John A. Bidsell (1878), John A. Bidsell (1879), John A. Bidsell (1880), John A. Bidsell (1881), John A. Bidsell (1882), John A. Bidsell (1883), John A. Bidsell (1884), John A. Bidsell (1885), John A. Bidsell (1886), John A. Bidsell (1887), John A. Bidsell (1888), John A. Bidsell (1889), John A. Bidsell (1890), John A. Bidsell (1891), John A. Bidsell (1892), John A. Bidsell (1893), John A. Bidsell (1894), John A. Bidsell (1895), John A. Bidsell (1896), John A. Bidsell (1897), John A. Bidsell (1898), John A. Bidsell (1899), John A. Bidsell (1900).

Obadiah Glines	\$2.20	David Hildreth	\$2.55
Daniel Heath	.40	John C. Butler	2.80
Timothy Bedel	.70	Benjamin Burton	1.70
John Pike	3.00	Amos Davenport	1.70
Isaac Pearson	9.30	Samuel Gookin	1.70
Uriah Ward	3.50	Joseph Ladd	3.40
Moody Ladd	5.10	Phineas Swan	4.30
William Harnley	1.70	Joshua Woodward	9.97
Jesse Woodward	6.55	Simeon Olmstead	1.80
John Olmstead	1.75	Elias Sterns	2.40
John Belcher	2.00	Timothy B. Bayley	2.45
Amos Chapman	1.50	Ephraim Crouch	1.50
Joseph Harbert	4.75	William Cross	1.75
Joshua Wood	1.63	Joseph Olmstead	1.75
Jacob Woodward	3.70	Benj. Swan	1.90
Ezekiel Ladd, Jr.	9.50	Jno. Smith	9.65
Phineas Ayres	9.15	Thomas Johnson	9.59
William Ladd	6.45		

enjoyed a large practice and was twice Speaker of the California House of Representatives. Another brother of Henry and William, Thomas, married a sister of Amos Tarleton and their daughter, Mrs. Jesse R. Squires, resides at the Tarleton homestead, Haverhill Corner.

²⁹ John Osgood, born in Andover, Mass., in 1770, came to Haverhill about 1795 and established himself in the business of clock making. He did good work, some of his old high clocks are still running and keeping good time after the lapse of more than a hundred years. He was town treasurer and town clerk for several years, and his records are marvels of neatness and accuracy.

³⁰ Israel Swan, born 1763, was active in all town affairs. He married Abigail, daughter of Col. Charles Johnston. His children went to Ohio where their descendants have held honorable positions.



The amount of tax assessed on the non-resident lands was \$144.78. Among these non-resident lands was the Fisher farm of 2,500 acres, belonging to Joseph Pierce, Esq. This tract was valued at \$6000 and the tax was \$30.00.

³¹ Gen. Moses Dow was born in Atkinson, graduated at Harvard in 1769, was admitted to the bar, came to Haverhill about 1773 and divided honors with Col. Charles Johnston as first citizen, not only of Haverhill, but of the North Country. He refused an election to Congress in 1784, on the ground that he did not feel himself qualified for the duties of the high position. Just funny! He was the owner of the "Dow farm," now owned and occupied by Hon. Henry W. Keyes, another son of Harvard. He died in 1811.

Wilder 11/12/17

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